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FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

South Korean Coup

Army Deposes Chang Regime. A mixed force of South Korean marines, paratroops and armored units seized control of Seoul and other major South Korean cities May 16 and deposed the régime of Premier John M. Chang.

The army coup was directed by a Military Revolutionary Committee headed by Lt. Gen. Chang Do Young, 38, South Korean army chief of staff. It ordered the dissolution of the Chang government, the National Assembly and all organs of local and national government. The committee proclaimed itself an interim military government of the Republic of Korea.

The military action ended the reform government installed after the overthrow of Syngman Rhee in Apr. 1960. [See Vol. XX, p. 137B1]

Despite the immediate imposition of military censorship, Seoul dispatches reported that some street fighting had occurred between the junta's forces and the police and soldiers guarding government buildings seized early May 16. 5 or 6 policemen were reported killed in Seoul, but the junta was said to have taken control of other cities without opposition.

A communiqué broadcast by the junta later May 16 said that "the armed services have staged this uprising because: (1) They concluded that the fate of the nation . . . cannot be entrusted to the corrupt and incompetent present regime and established politicians. (2) They believed the time had come to give direction to the nation, which is dangerously astray, and thus overcome this national crisis."

The communiqué said the committee would "(1) Oppose communism as its primary objective. . . . (2) Respect the United Nations Charter . . . and strengthen ties with the United States and other . . . allies. (3) Root out corruption and accumulated evils in this nation. . . . (4) Speedily solve the misery of the masses. . . . (5) Increase the national capacity in order to achieve national unification. . . . (6) Transfer power to new and conscientious politicians as soon as our mission has been completed. . . ."

The junta placed Pres. Posun Yun under house arrest in Seoul May 16, imposed martial law, banned all public and private meetings and halted all travel abroad by South Koreans. Army officers were named to replace civilian governors of South Korean provinces. Maj. Gen. Pak Chung Hi, 2d Division deputy commander, was named by Gen. Chang to take charge of all political affairs during the martial law period.

In a nationwide radio broadcast May 17, Gen. Chang reiterated that the junta had seized power only to end the civilian régime's alleged corruption and incompetence and to begin the reconstruction of South Korea. He pledged that "when the revolutionary objectives can be realized, we will without delay turn back power and return to our normal military duties." In a message broadcast later May 17, Pres. Yun appealed to Premier Chang to meet with the junta and to civilians to maintain order.

Premier Chang left hiding May 17 to publicly express approval of the junta's assumption of power. Chang conferred with the junta and then announced that his cabinet had met to legalize the state of martial law and then had resigned, leaving power in the hands of Pres. Yun and the junta. Chang said he and his cabinet bore full responsibility for the events that had preceded the army coup.

The junta was confirmed in power by South Korea's military chiefs at a meeting in Seoul May 18. Most military leaders had refrained from expressing support for the junta, but they pledged their loyalty after Lt. Gen. Lee Han Lim, commander of the First Army, South Korea's strongest military force, had declared for the coup May 17. Officers pledging their loyalty at the May 18 meeting: Lt. Gen. Kim Shin, air force chief of staff. Vice Adm. Lee Sung Ho, navy chief of operations. Lt. Gen. Kim Sung Um, marine commandant.

(The South Korean army was estimated to have nearly 600,000 men in 18 divisions and supporting services. 15 divisions were assigned to Lt. Gen. Lee Han Lim's First Army. U.S. forces in South Korea consisted of the 8th army's 7th Infantry and First Cavalry divisions, each numbering about 11,500 men.)

U.S. Statements. A statement issued in Seoul May 16 by U.S. Embassy Chargé d'Affaires Marshall Green said that Gen. Carter Macgruder, UN commander in Korea, had called on "all military personnel in his command" to support "the only recognized government" of South Korea, that of Premier Chang. It said Macgruder expected all South Korean commanders to "use their authority and influence to see that control is immediately turned back to the lawful government." But U.S. troops were restricted to their camps and ordered not to intervene in the coup.

The embassy statement made it "emphatically clear that the United States supports the constitutional government" of Premier Chang.

Washington officials said May 17 that the U.S. would not interrupt its aid to Korea. A State Department statement said May 18 that U.S. troops "have not and will not be involved in any way" in the coup.

(The Soviet Tass news agency said May 16 that the coup had been led by "reactionary officers" supported by "outside forces.")

Western Defense

NATO Council Meeting. The annual spring meeting of the NATO Council was held in Oslo, Norway May 8-10 at the foreign ministers' level.

The meeting was the first NATO ministerial conference to be presided over by NATO Secy. Gen. Dirk U. Stikker of the Netherlands. Stikker, former Netherlands representative to the NATO Permanent Council in Paris, had been installed Apr. 21 to succeed Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium. Spaak had resigned Mar. 4 to return to politics as the leader of the Belgian Socialist Party.

The Oslo meeting, attended by delegations from the 15 NATO member states, produced these major results:

- A revised U.S. offer to reinforce NATO defenses with a fleet of 5 Polaris missile submarines.
- A strengthened determination to end differences over proposals for NATO political consultation.
- An agreement that the NATO alliance had assumed world-wide importance and must assume world-wide obligations.

Addressing the Oslo meeting's opening session May 8, State Secy. Dean Rusk restated the U.S.' determination to act with its allies to prevent any

Week in Headlines

South Korean army coup ousted regime of Premier John M. Chang.

Pres. Kennedy advised NATO to strengthen conventional forces and maintain nuclear striking power; US revised Polaris missile submarine offer to NATO at council meeting in Oslo.

Pres. Kennedy made 2-day state visit to Canada.

Integrationist bus riders attacked by Alabama segregationists.

Administration bill called for 5-year program to combat juvenile delinquency.

SEC announced probe of American Stock Exchange.

Actor Gary Cooper died.

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Soviet or East German encroachment on Western rights of access to and occupation in Berlin. Rusk warned that the USSR might act in the summer to carry out its threat to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany and end its occupation regime in Berlin. He made it clear, however, that no Soviet treaty or threat of force would be permitted to abrogate the West's postwar rights in Berlin.

The Oslo meetings were closed to the public, but the contents of Rusk's May 8 speech and other conference developments were made public following each day's session and in the final communiqué issued May 10. Major developments reported:

Polaris submarines—The U.S. offer to make available to NATO an initial force of 5 atomic submarines capable of launching Polaris nuclear missiles was restated by Rusk May 8. The plan outlined by Rusk was, however, substantially different from the one originally proposed by the Eisenhower Administration in Dec. 1960. Under the proposal outlined by Rusk, the U.S. reportedly would assign the submarines to American-commanded naval units currently committed to NATO defense tasks. The new plan would not include the original proposal's provisions for joint NATO control of the submarines or for European purchase of 100 Polaris missiles to be stockpiled for the submarines' use. Rusk coupled the new plan to a renewed U.S. appeal for European action to strengthen NATO's conventional defense forces.

Political consultation—The conferees were reported to have agreed May 9 to the formulation of plans for the establishment of temporary committees to coordinate NATO member states' policies toward specific problems and areas. The projected committees would not fulfill French Pres. de Gaulle's demand for formal and continuous political consultation, but it was thought they would enable those nations directly involved in specific problems to seek NATO-wide alignment on them and protect the alliance from strains caused by differences over external problems, particularly in Africa and Asia. (Portuguese Foreign Min. Albano Franco Nogueira expressed his government's dissatisfaction May 9 with NATO member states' criticism of Portuguese rule in Angola.)

World-wide rôle—A final communiqué issued by the Council May 10 declared: "Aware of the intensified efforts of the Communist bloc to foment and to exploit conflicts and to extend its domination over an ever-increasing area, the ministers reaffirmed their resolve to meet this challenge"; an extension of NATO states' responsibilities was necessary because "the menace which drew them together is now not only military but also has world-wide political, economic, scientific and psychological aspects." The communiqué also pledged (1) serious negotiations on disarmament and a nuclear test ban; (2) an expanded, coordinated program of foreign aid for less-developed areas; (3) special efforts to speed the economic development of Greece and Turkey. [See Vol. XX, p. 454F1]

Nuclear Strategy Review. The Oslo meeting was held amidst a renewed discussion by the U.S. and other Western powers of NATO nuclear strategy and of NATO's dependence on the U.S. nuclear forces as the major deterrent to a Soviet attack on Europe.

In a series of statements issued in April and May, the Kennedy Administration had made clear that it was studying a new and more flexible nuclear strategy that would avoid involving the world in general nuclear war in response to any Soviet attack on NATO, however limited. The new Administration's strategic proposals would involve (1) maintenance of current bomber and missile-borne nuclear strength; (2) a substantial increase in NATO conventional forces, particularly by the alliance's European members, to strengthen NATO's ability to meet a non-nuclear attack with non-nuclear forces; (3) a decision not to order the use of nuclear weapons, and thus probably trigger a general nuclear war, unless a Soviet conventional attack was of a greater intensity than NATO conventional forces previously had been able to withstand.

Pres. Kennedy outlined his Administration's strategic views in an address May 17 to the Canadian Parliament in Ottawa.

The President said: "To meet the defense requirements of the 1960s, the NATO countries must push forward simultaneously along 2 major lines: First, we must strengthen the conventional capability of our alliance"; "2d, we must make certain that nuclear weapons will continue to be available for the defense of the entire treaty area, and that these weapons are at all times under close and flexible political control that meets the needs of all NATO countries"; the U.S. "will commit to the NATO command area 5—and subsequently still more—Polaris atomic-missile submarines, subject to any agreed NATO guidelines on their control and use"; "beyond this, we look to the possibility of eventually establishing a NATO sea-borne missile force which would be truly multilateral in ownership and control, if this should be desired and found feasible, . . . once NATO's non-nuclear goals have been achieved."

Mr. Kennedy declared that "both of these measures—improved conventional forces and increased nuclear forces—are put forward in recognition of the fact that the defense of Europe and the defense of North America are indivisible—in the hope that no aggressor will mistake our determination to respond instantly with whatever force is appropriate—and in the conviction that the time has come for all members of . . . NATO . . . to further increase and integrate their respective forces." To this end, the U.S. pledged to "maintain our forces now on the European continent" and to "increase their conventional capabilities" in the hope that "our NATO allies will assign an equally high priority to this same essential task."

The U.S.' new strategic proposals had been outlined by the President in an address Apr. 10 at a Washington meeting of the NATO Military Committee, composed of the chiefs of staff of the NATO nations. Mr. Kennedy said at the meeting that "NATO needs to be able to respond to any conventional attack with conventional resistance which will be effective at least long enough, in Gen. [Lauris] Norstad's phrase, to 'force a pause'." "In our studies we have found a serious need for a sensitive and flexible control of all arms, and especially over nuclear weapons. . . . We believe in maintaining effective deterrent strength, but we believe also in making it do what we wish, neither more nor less."

West German opposition to the U.S. proposals was made clear May 14 by Defense Min. Franz-Josef Strauss in an interview in the Frankfurter Allgemeine. Strauss, who had met the previous day with Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, an adviser to Pres. Kennedy on military strategy, said that West Germany "adheres to the policy of [the nuclear] deterrent" and that his task was to insure that "the credibility of this strategic concept is not shaken further." He said that this "credibility" had been weakened by "theoreticians" seeking "an alternative to the strategy of deterrent." He said any limitation on use of the nuclear deterrent would increase the danger of eventual war.

West German Chancellor Adenauer, in a report to the Bundestag on a recent Washington visit to confer with Pres. Kennedy, declared Apr. 21 that the U.S. did not intend to reduce NATO's nuclear defenses but rather was demanding that NATO's conventional force goals be fulfilled as completely as were its atomic force goals.

The West German position was backed Apr. 21 by Gen. Lauris Norstad, NATO supreme commander, who said at a Hamburg news conference that West German forces must be given the "most effective [nuclear] weapons" to give them equality of equipment and armament with other NATO states and with the potential aggressor.

British Prime Min. Macmillan proposed Apr. 14 that the West's 3 nuclear powers—the U.S., Britain and France—be made the "trustees" of a nuclear deterrent force that would be committed to NATO defense requirements. Macmillan's proposals were made during a televised news conference, the first to be held by a British prime minister. Macmillan, who gave no indication of whether Britain would be willing to give up its independent nuclear forces under the "trusteeship" plan, said that the major question was whether the non-nuclear NATO states would insist on participation in the West's nuclear deterrence by "having a deterrent of their own or by some

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method in which we can commonly get together," or whether they would accept the "trusteeship" proposal.

French Pres. de Gaulle restated France's policies toward NATO nuclear strategy at a Paris news conference held Apr. 11. De Gaulle said: "It is the duty and the right of . . . European powers to have their own national defense. It is intolerable to a great nation that its destiny be left to the decisions . . . of another nation, however friendly. The question of the use of nuclear weapons by the 2 nations that have them . . . must be clarified, for the continental European powers who are much more vulnerable must know exactly with what weapons and in what conditions their overseas allies will take part in the common battle. Since NATO was founded, the limits of war are no longer confined to Europe," but have spread "to Africa and to Asia. For NATO to endure . . . it must spread to these new horizons."

SPACE

Telescope in Orbit. The 95-pound Explorer XI satellite, carrying a lensless telescope, was put into orbit Apr. 27 by means of a Juno II rocket launched from Cape Canaveral at 9:17 a.m. Explorer XI, the last of the Juno II's 4 stages, achieved an orbit with an apogee of 1,113 miles and a perigee of 304 miles; its period was 108 minutes, and the orbit was inclined at an angle of 28.8° to the equator.

The satellite's main mission was to determine the direction of high-energy gamma rays racing through space in an effort to find out where they come from and thereby provide data on matter in the space between the stars. It was expected that Explorer XI, transmitting to earth by means of solar-powered radios, would show the location of the major concentrations of interstellar matter in the Milky Way and would give clues as to how the universe was created. [See p. 125G2]

Gagarin's Flight. Soviet Maj. Yuri Gagarin's flight Apr. 12 was in an orbital path with an apogee of 327 kilometers (203.19 miles) and a perigee of 181 kilometers (112.47 miles), according to revised Soviet data. The orbital inclination was 64° 67′ to the equator. [See p. 125C1]

Wellman Chamberlin of the National Geographic Society said in Washington Apr. 13 that Gagarin had flown backward in time from Apr. 12 to Apr. 11 and then back into Apr. 12 —all within 108 minutes—by crossing the international date line.

Gagarin was idolized by Moscow throngs Apr. 14 on his return from the secret Soviet space center. He was greeted and kissed by Premier Khrushchev and the 3 other Presidium members on his landing at the Vnukovo Airport; he rode into Moscow through enthusiastic crowds in a flower-decked limousine, and he stood with Khrushchev and other Soviet dignitaries in the traditional honor post atop the Lenin-Stalin mausoleum in Red Square while civilians marched past for 4 hours. Gagarin said during the Red Square ceremony that he was "thinking of our Leninist party, our Socialist motherland" at the start of the flight and that he was dedicating the flight to the 22d Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, which was to take place in Moscow in October.

At a reception in the Kremlin's Grand Palace the night of Apr. 14, Pres. Leonid Brezhnev awarded Gagarin the USSR's highest honor—the title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star—and bestowed on him the new title of pilot-cosmonaut. A special Soviet stamp commemorating man's first space flight was issued by the USSR Apr. 12, and a book about Gagarin was published in Moscow the same day.

Gagarin said at a Moscow press conference Apr. 15 (in answer to written questions screened by the chief of the Foreign Ministry's press department) that his space ship, the Vostok, had been designed for flight to the moon but that "special space ships are being created in our country for that purpose." He said he would like to make the first trip to the moon and wanted to fly to "Venus and Mars and do some really big space flying." Gagarin said his orbital flight was his first in a rocket. He said he had been able to eat and drink with normal appetite during the trip. (Dr. Vassily Parin, Soviet space medicine expert, had revealed previously that Gagarin had drunk water and eaten a jelly prepared for space travel by the Soviet Academy of Sciences.)

U.S. Space Pilot Course. The U.S. Air Force announced May 12 that it would start a regular 24-week "space research pilot course" at the AF Flight Test Center at Edwards AF Base, Calif. to provide the AF with "a trained pool of aerospace pilots from which to draw as [space] programs expand." The training, to be given to exceptional military test pilots, was described by the AF as "the most technical and advanced course of instruction ever set up for a pilot's school." It would be similar to the training received by the 7 Mercury astronauts. The academic phase was to include Newtonian mechanics, thermodynamics, fluid mechanics, dynamics of rarified gases, relativity theory, meteorology, astronomy, propulsion, orbital mechanics and space trajectories. [See p. 161B1]

U.S. Plans 3 Moon Shots. Walter Sullivan reported in the N.Y. Times May 15 that the U.S. planned to fire 3 similarly instrumented space probes in the 2d half of 1961 in the first U.S. attempt to hit the moon. The goal was to place an instrument package in the Ocean of Storms on the moon's "edge." Each probe was to carry a TV camera that would probably be smashed on impact but would send back pictures during the approach to the moon. It was hoped that a seismometer, a radio system and batteries would operate on the moon for several weeks. The information was provided by Dr. Albert R. Hibbs of the California Institute of Technology's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, which worked on payloads for lunar probes. [See p. 79D3]

Red Pads Spotted. U.S. military leaders were reported May 15 to have mapped what they believed to be at least 37 Soviet missile-launching sites. The disclosure was made in the May issue of Military Review, published by the U.S. Army Command & General Staff College at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. 10 of the sites were said to be pads for the USSR's 8,000-mile-range T-3 missile. One of the sites was at Anadyr, Siberia, about 500 miles across the Bering Sea from Alaska. The only pad not on Soviet territory was at Seroc, 20 miles north of Warsaw, Poland. Military Review said U.S. military authorities also had mapped 14 Soviet missile and rocket factories. It reported U.S. estimates that the USSR had 35-50 long-range missiles ready for use and that the USSR could produce up to 200 by the 1961-62 winter. It also reported "some evidence that the USSR is prepared to fire strategic missiles from mobile launchers mounted on rail cars." Military Review pointed out that its data "is derived from sources which are not necessarily accurate or complete." [See pp. 113C1, 54E2-B3, 64D3]

U.S. News Ban. The UPI reported Apr. 21 that Asst. Defense Secy. Arthur Sylvester had ordered a news blackout on missile tests. The ban applied primarily to launchings at sea or at remote areas but was not restricted to such shots. Sylvester said he had acted to make it harder for the USSR to get information about U.S. security matters.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Canadian Trip. Pres. and Mrs. Kennedy made a 2-day state visit to Canada May 16-17. During the visit the President urged Canada to join the U.S. in increasing its "hemispheric role," in strengthening the conventional armaments of NATO, and in aiding the economic development of the new nations.

Mr. Kennedy's trip was his first outside the U.S. since he assumed office. He and his wife were welcomed upon their arrival at the Royal Canadian Air Force base, Uplands, near Ottawa May 16 by Canadian Gov. Gen. George P. Vanier and Prime Min. John G. Diefenbaker.

The President said he made his trip "to repay" Diefenbaker's Feb. 20 visit, "the first visit which I received as a new President." He paid tribute to the "historic friendship" between the U.S. and Canada and said he hoped his trip would be a reminder of "how essential" it was that the friendship be continued. The Kennedys participated in a tree-planting ceremony at Government House and later were guests at a state dinner.

Pres. Kennedy addressed the Canadian Parliament May 17 and said: "Geography has made us neighbors.

History has made us friends. Economics has made us partners. And necessity has made us allies. . . . What unites us is far greater than what divides us." He warned that the "challenge we face" was a force "that uses means we cannot adopt to achieve ends we cannot permit."

Among other points Mr. Kennedy made:

- Canada was urged to join the U.S. to defend the Western Hemisphere against "the encroachment of international communism"; "your country and mine are partners in North American affairs—can we not now become partners in inter-American affairs?"
- Canada and other NATO allies must assign "the highest priority" to the strengthening of NATO's conventional capability and increasing and integrating their respective forces in the NATO command.
- The U.S. and Canada, working with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development must do more to extend and strengthen the "covenant" of freedom to the underdeveloped nations.

(In a news briefing before the President's speech, it was revealed that the Kennedy-Diefenbaker conference that morning had covered the topics of Southeast Asia, the Geneva nuclear test-ban conference, Latin America, foreign aid to under-developed countries, West Berlin, NATO, the European Common Market and its problems if Britain joined it, UN membership for Communist China, farm surpluses, the Congo.) [See p. 62C-D3; Vol. XVIII, 221C2-222F1]

Foreign Visitors. Pres. Kennedy was visited in Washington by Premier Constantine Caramanlis of Greece, Presidents Sukarno of Indonesia and Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia and by Netherlands Foreign Min. Joseph M. A. H. Luns.

Luns conferred with the President Apr. 10 and said they had discussed NATO, European integration and Far Eastern problems. (Luns asserted in Rotterdam Apr. 25 that Pres. Kennedy had endorsed the Netherlands' policy of self-determination for Netherlands New Guinea.) [See p. 94G2]

Caramanlis made a 3-day official visit Apr. 17-19. He spoke at a White House luncheon Apr. 17; the next day he received an informal reception in the Senate, addressed the House of Representatives and attended a luncheon given by Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chrmn. James W. Fulbright (D., Ark). At a National Press Club luncheon Apr. 19, Caramanlis appealed for continuing U.S. aid to pay about 25% of the estimated $3.7 billion cost of Greece's 5-year development plan. He said it was "of the utmost political importance to prove that totalitarianism is not indispensable for the development of a poor economy." Caramanlis concluded his visit with a dinner at the Greek Embassy for Pres. and Mrs. Kennedy, their first formal entertainment in a foreign embassy since the inauguration. A joint communiqué issued Apr. 20 stressed the needs to maintain close ties, to strengthen NATO and to work toward peace through a reliable international disarmament agreement and through the UN. Caramanlis left Washington Apr. 19 for a 4-day visit to New York. [See Vol. XX, p. 460D-E2]

Sukarno, on an "informal" visit to Washington Apr. 24-25, was accorded full ceremonial honors and was met on his arrival by Pres. Kennedy. They conferred for a total of about 4 hours and in a joint communiqué Apr. 25 warned new countries to "be alert to any attempts to subvert their cherished freedom by means of imperialism in all its manifestations." They "strongly and unreservedly" supported the goal of a neutral and independent Laos. [See p. 142D3]

Pres. and Mrs. Bourguiba of Tunisia made an official visit to Washington May 3-5 and were welcomed at National Airport by Pres. and Mrs. Kennedy. Bourguiba May 4 addressed a joint session of Congress and, in a reference to Angola, praised the U.S. for once more championing the principle of self-determination and independence for all peoples. He said the U.S. needed not satellites "but friends who support you from conviction and who may also oppose you from conviction." A joint communiqué issued May 5 emphasized that the 2 presidents backed an orderly end to colonial rule as "essential to the promotion of human welfare . . . and the encouragement of the striving African peoples." It said Bourguiba favored a policy of "nonalignment and friendship" and Kennedy a policy of each country's right to define its own political attitude.

(Bourguiba arrived in New York May 10 and received a ticker-tape parade up Broadway May 11. He addressed the Foreign Policy Association World Affairs Center dinner May 11, conferred at the UN with representatives of the Asian-African bloc and with UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld and spoke at a luncheon news conference there. He ended his 11-day U.S. visit May 13 and flew to Ireland.) [See p. 78G1-D2]

Call for Sacrifices. Pres. Kennedy said in a letter published May 15 in Newsday (Garden City, N.Y.) that he had "asked quite a lot of the American people," that he had been "gratified at their response," but that his requests for sacrifice were being "strongly resisted by some unwilling to pay the price of national greatness."

The President's letter, dated May 11, was addressed to Alicia Patterson, Newsday's editor and publisher, in response to Miss Patterson's telegram (published in Newsday May 5) asking the President to specify what sacrifices he was asking Americans to make. Mr. Kennedy described as "without much success" his appeal to the newspaper industry itself to exercise self-restraint in publishing news involving security. [See p. 164B3]

Mr. Kennedy said: All of his programs—"to strengthen our economy, our defenses, our image abroad, our balance of payments position and our foreign policy tools"—involved "some effort, some inconvenience, or some sacrifice" from "one or more groups of Americans, and most often upon all Americans jointly"; "I have tried to make the whole tone and thrust of this . . . Administration one that will demand a higher standard of excellence from every individual in his private life—in his education, his physical fitness, his attitudes toward foreign visitors, his obligations as a citizen. . . ."

A similar query had prompted the President to remark at his news conference May 5 that the American people could contribute to the U.S.' advancement by doing "a number of things." Among them, he said, were the space effort, a "responsible" effort by labor and management in the missile program and an attempt, regardless of personal views, to "come closer to the constitutional concept of equality of opportunity for all Americans regardless of their race or creed."

The problem for free peoples everywhere, he said, was "to come to actions which permit us to compete successfully with the disclipine of the Communist state. . . ." [See Vol. XX, pp. 387C2, 337G2-A3]

Project for Colombia. Pres. Kennedy announced May 16 the Peace Corps' 2d overseas project. He said 64 volunteers would be trained for a program in Colombia of aid to local authorities "in small farming, handicrafts, rural construction and sanitation."

The announcement said that the 2-year project, to begin June 26, would be undertaken in conjunction with CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere). CARE would furnish 4 supervisors and $100,000 worth of tools, train the volunteers for one month near Bogotá and act as Colombia's agent for a rural development project that had been drafted by CARE for the Colombian government.

The volunteers also were to receive 2 months' training at Rutgers University (N.J.). [See p. 156B-D2]

Juvenile Delinquency. Pres. Kennedy sent to Congressional leaders May 11 a letter urging "a total attack upon the prevention and control" of juvenile delinquency. The letter was accompanied by a bill, drafted by the HEW Department, that outlined a 5-year program of grants and technical aid to states or local nonprofit groups fighting youth offenses. The program's cost was estimated at $10 million for fiscal 1962.

The bill would provide grants (1) for the demonstration and evaluation of effective techniques developed by communities or states, (2) for the training of personnel—probation officers, police, social workers, institutional house parents, youth gang workers—to meet an "acute" shortage of workers trained to combat juvenile delinquency. The bill would also authorize technical aid and short-term training in technical matters.

The President revealed in his letter that he had created by an executive order that day a cabinet Committee

on Juvenile Delinquency & Youth Crime and a Citizens Advisory Council to advise the cabinet panel. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy was named to head the committee and his special assistant, David L. Hackett, 34, was named the committee's executive director.

(The N.Y. Post reported Mar. 9 that Atty. Gen. Kennedy had met with 2 youth gangs in New York Mar. 5 in an unpublicized attempt to find ways the government could combat juvenile delinquency. The report said Kennedy had talked with members of the Viceroys [Puerto Ricans] and Redwings [boys of Italian descent]. The meetings had been arranged by the N.Y. Youth Board's legal assistant, Aaron Schmais. A department spokesman was quoted as saying Kennedy had found "no great answers" in his visit but had been convinced of the needs for U.S. leadership and action in the fight against juvenile crime.) [See Vol. XX, pp. 257E1, 220G2, 48G1-B2]

Florida Vacation. Pres. and Mrs. Kennedy flew by jet to Palm Beach, Fla. May 11 for a brief vacation at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Wrightsman. The President returned to Washington May 15. [See p. 119E2]

Civil Rights

'Freedom Riders' Attacked. 2 mixed groups of Negro and white "Freedom Riders," all members of CORE (Congress of Racial Equality), were attacked by whites in Anniston and Birmingham, Ala. May 14 while on a tour through the South to test desegregation of facilities at bus stations. The "Freedom Riders" abandoned the bus tour May 15.

The tour had started in Washington May 4 with New Orleans its intended destination. Originally, 6 white and 7 Negro members participated, but the number fluctuated. Before the tour reached Anniston, one of the members, Joseph B. Perkins Jr., 27, a Negro and field secretary of the "Freedom Riders," had been arrested in Charlotte, N.C. May 8 for entering a bus terminal barber shop (he was released May 10); another, John Lewis, also a Negro, had been punched for trying to enter a rest room at the Greyhound bus terminal in Rock Hill, S.C. May 9; 2 members of the tour—Henry Thomas, 23, a Negro, and James Peck, a white— had been arrested in Winnsboro, S.C. May 10 after Thomas tried to enter a restaurant (they were held 8 hours).

One of the groups, traveling in a Trailways bus, stopped in Anniston May 14 to get sandwiches. According to a member of the group, Dr. Walter Bergman, 61, a former Michigan State University professor, 3 policemen stood nearby while about 10 whites beat and kicked passengers. James Peck was injured and later admitted to a hospital in Birmingham, the bus' next stop. There, according to an eyewitness report by CBS' Howard K. Smith, 30-40 white "toughs," who had been waiting all day, "grabbed the passengers into alleys and corridors, pounding them with pipes, with key rings and with fists. . . . Police did not appear until around 10 minutes later, when the hoodlums had got into waiting cars and moved down the street . . . where I watched some of them discussing their achievements. . . . That took place just under Police Commissioner [Eugene] Connor's window."

Alabama state investigator Ell M. Cowling was on the 2d CORE bus—a Greyhound—when it arrived at Anniston May 14. A crowd of about 200 whites milled about, and several bus windows were broken. The bus departed with the crowd following by car. Several miles outside Anniston a tire went flat, apparently from being cut. This forced the bus to stop and Cowling tried to keep the white mob from storming the bus. Then a fire bomb was thrown into the bus, and the bus was destroyed by fire while CORE members escaped, some through the windows. (12 were hospitalized briefly for smoke inhalation. 2 patrolmen, summoned from a nearby house, arrived and dispersed the crowd by firing shots into the air).

No serious injuries or arrests were reported immediately from the incidents, but Jesse Oliver Faggard, 20, an alleged member of one of the white mobs, was arrested in Birmingham May 16 and charged with participating in the Birmingham incident. Faggard reportedly signed a statement admitting he had participated at the request of the Ku Klux Klan.

The Justice Department said May 15 that Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy had telephoned Alabama officials to urge police protection for the "Freedom Riders." Gov. John Patterson later released a statement in which he refused "to guarantee their safe passage."

Rep. George Huddleston Jr. (D., Ala.) said May 16 that the "Freedom Riders" "got just what they asked for" in "trespassing upon the South and its well established and understood customs." [See pp. 130C-E2, 26G3-27G1]

17 Jailed in Birmingham. 15 Negroes and 2 whites were jailed in Birmingham May 17 after trying to take a scheduled Greyhound bus trip from the city. The driver refused to drive if the group, which included 8 students from Tennessee, boarded the bus. 10 of the group, including the 2 whites, had arrived in Birmingham on the bus an hour before the arrests. The others had met them at the bus station. 14 of those jailed were held in protective custody. 2 others were charged with failing to obey an officer, and the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Council on Human Relations, was charged with interfering with and refusing to obey an officer.

Robert Kennedy in Georgia. Strict enforcement of civil rights statutes was pledged by Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy in an address to alumni and students of the University of Georgia Law School during Law Day exercises in Athens, Ga. May 6. He said the Justice Department would act and not "be aloof" whenever court orders were circumvented. But he promised that "we will not threaten, we will try to help. We will not persecute, we will prosecute."

Kennedy said the Administration was trying in specific rights incidents to achieve "amicable, voluntary solutions without going to court" by inviting Southern leaders "to make their views known." The American people, he asserted, "must avoid another Little Rock or another New Orleans." Such incidents, he declared, did "incalculable harm to the children involved and to the relations among people," undermined respect for law, caused "serious economic and moral damage" and "hurt our country in the eyes of the world." He said that the university's graduation of its 2 Negro students, Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, would help in the world fight against Communism and that peaceable Atlanta school integration in the fall of 1961 would enable "barefoot Burmese and Congolese" to see Americans "living by the rule of law."

Kennedy asserted that integration problems were not confined to the South. He said he had discovered, on assuming office, that there were only 10 Negroes among the 950 Justice Department lawyers. He criticized eastern financial leaders and government officials who belonged to private clubs that discriminated and union leaders who allowed bias in their unions.

(Kennedy said 2 areas other than civil rights demanded Justice Department attention because they "sap our national strength." They were organized crime and, in a reference to price-fixing, tax-cheating and union-management collusion, "the amateurs," the "respectables" who violated laws. 90% of the racketeers, he said, would be "out of business" if the ordinary citizen "refused to be corrupted.") [See p. 103C-F3]

Politics

Nixon Opens Attack. Ex-Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon opened an attack on the Kennedy Administration May 5-10 on a speaking tour during which he conferred with Republican leaders in Chicago, Des Moines, Detroit and Columbus, O.

Nixon, whose association with the Los Angeles law firm of Adams, Duque & Hazeltine as a "counsel" had been announced Mar. 13, had said in New York May 4 that he intended to appraise the Administration's first 100 days to fulfill the duty of a "loyal opposition."

(The White House confirmed May 5 that Pres. Kennedy had telegraphed Nixon Apr. 24 his appreciation of Nixon's bipartisan stand on Cuba.) [See pp. 147F-G3, 148G1-B2]

Nixon, at an Executives Club luncheon in Chicago May 5, stressed the need to strengthen America and the free world to meet the threat of Communist aggression. He questioned the Administration's budgetary proposals and asserted that less than 1/3 "is to be spent for defense and national security over and above the Eisen-

hower estimates." He predicted the Kennedy proposals would produce "a new deficit" of at least $5 billion. "Program after program," he warned, would have "government do more for the people" when the President should "tell the American people what they can do for their country." He said the programs included "an education bill which, in providing federal subsidies for teachers' salaries would . . . inevitably mean federal dictation of what is taught in our schools; a housing act that would stifle private initiative; a farm program that will make the American farmer hopelessly dependent upon and controlled by federal bureaucrats; a health program for the aged that will . . . inevitably lead to compulsory health insurance for all. . . ."

Nixon urged caution in criticizing any Administration failures in international affairs. He called it "the height of irresponsibility, when our President makes a decision which backfires, to gloat over the country's misfortune. . . ." He said that "the worst thing that could flow from our failure in Cuba is not the temporary drop in prestige" but the possibility that the President, from fear of being called "another Democratic war President," would dread to commit U.S. forces if necessary. Nixon said he would back "positive action" the President "may decide is necessary to resist further Communist aggression." However, he said, the U.S. "should not start things unless we are prepared to finish them." [See p. 159G1]

Nixon held a news conference in Chicago May 5 and addressed a rally launching the Republican Citizens League of Illinois, a volunteer group organized to win urban votes. Among his comments: A Kennedy-Khrushchev meeting would be helpful "if Khrushchev saw that he is dealing with a man [whose failure to act] in Cuba and Laos does not mean he will allow the U.S. to be pushed around"; Nixon opposed a naval blockade against Cuba but held that the U.S. "might well" stop, after proper warning, Soviet arms shipments to Cuba; the Kennedy Administration did not match with deeds their "exceptionally high standard for words."

In Chicago May 5, Nixon appeared on the taped TV panel program "At Random," which was shown over WBBM-TV (Chicago) May 6. In the show, he blamed his Presidential election defeat on ex-Pres. Eisenhower's failure to appear in Chicago and on the high Oct., 1960 unemployment.

Speaking at a Republican fund-raising rally in Des Moines May 6, Nixon accused the Administration of "economic blackmail" for allegedly pushing corn prices down to compel farmers to comply with the new feed-grains program. He called the Administration's long-range farm program "a frontier without freedom." [See p. 114F1-B2]

Nixon spoke in Detroit's Olympia Stadium May 9 at a GOP rally for which 13,000 tickets had been sold (for nearly $300,000). At a Detroit Press Club luncheon and news conference earlier, he had reiterated that the U.S.' policy towards the Soviet Union should not change with Khrushchev's "smiles" and "scowls."

Nixon, speaking at a GOP $100-a-plate dinner at the Ohio State Fair Grounds in Columbus May 10, termed the "New Frontier" a "warmed over" version of the "depressing old frontier" of the late '30s. The Administration's "soothing" welfare programs, he said, were a return to the "inevitable failures of the policy of systematic government intervention into the American economy." He charged that Kennedy had failed "to show the people what we should spend in the military and space fields and that it is necessary for them to sacrifice some of these domestic things." [See pp. 131B1, 7G1-B2]

FOREIGN

Africa

Union Charter Signed. Presidents Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Sékou Touré of Guinea and Modibo Keita of Mali Apr. 29 signed a charter to merge their countries in a Union of African States. The signing took place at the end of a 3-day meeting in Accra, Ghana. The charter, which was subject to ratification by the signatories' parliaments, provided for admission of other African nations to the union. Plans for the union originally had been announced Dec. 24, 1960. [See Vol. XX, p. 475G3]

Great Britain

A-Arms Foes Arrested. London police Apr. 3 arrested 31 persons in breaking up a sitdown demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy by 30,000 followers of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. The demonstrators protested the stationing of U.S. Polaris missile submarines in Britain. Other campaign adherents marched on the Soviet Embassy.

Many demonstrators, including Americans, Europeans and Africans, were connected with or part of a group that had converged on London in parades that had started Mar. 31 in Aldermaston and Wethersfield.

In a speech at the Apr. 3 gathering, Laborite Parliament member Michael Foot said that Britain must be "cleansed" of U.S. atomic bases. Another campaign member, Bertrand Russell, said, "We stand together for sanity in a world gone mad."

826 persons participating in a sitdown protest against nuclear weapons were arrested in London's Whitehall section Apr. 29. The demonstration had started with a short march from Trafalgar Square. The demonstration was sponsored by the Committee of 100, a branch of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Those arrested included: playwrights Shelagh Delaney and Arnold Wesker; actor John Neville, and actress Vanessa Redgrave, daughter of actor Sir Michael Redgrave. [See p. 84F3]

1961-62 Budget. The budget for fiscal 1961-62, presented to Parliament Apr. 17 by Chancellor of the Exchequer Selwyn Lloyd, estimated revenues at £6.44 billion ($18.032 billion), expenditures at £6.002 billion ($16,805,600,000) and the deficit at £137 million ($383,600,000).

Major proposals in the budget called for: (a) Easing individual income taxes by increasing the income level on which a surtax was to be charged from £2,000 ($5,600) to £4,000 ($11,200) and by changing the method of determining the taxable earned income (effective Jan. 1, 1963). (The revenue loss was to be offset by a 2½% increase in the profits tax, starting with profits earned from Apr. 1, 1961.) (b) Increasing the cost of automobile licenses from £12 10 shillings ($35) to £15 ($42). (c) A 10% tax on TV commercials. (d) Increasing the tax on fuel oil, gas oil and kerosene by 2 pence (2⅓¢).

The budget called for the adoption of 2 anti-inflationary "regulatory powers" to be used when needed. One would permit the raising or lowering of purchase taxes and customs and excise duties up to 10%; the other would authorize an employers' payroll tax of up to 4 shillings (56¢) a week on every employe.

Lloyd reported that 1960-61 revenue had totaled £5.934 billion ($16,615,200,000) and operating expenditures £5.787 billion ($16,203,600,000) and that there had been an operating surplus of £147 million ($411,600,000).

Lloyd called British exports in 1960 "disappointing" and the balance of payments "very unsatisfactory." [See Vol. XX, p. 114B2]

Benn Denied Commons Seat. The Privilege Committee of the House of Commons Mar. 21 ruled that Laborite Anthony Wedgwood Benn, 35, was disqualified from retaining his House of Commons seat from Southeast Bristol because, as heir to the title Viscount of Stansgate on the death of his father Nov. 17, 1960, he was automatically elevated to the House of Lords and could not renounce his peerage. The House of Commons Apr. 13, by a 204-126 vote, endorsed the committee's decision and also voted, 221-152, against a Laborite motion to permit Benn to plead his case before the Bar of the House of Commons.

Southeast Bristol voters May 4 re-elected Benn to the House of Commons in a specially ordered by-election. Benn defeated Conservative Malcolm A. J. St. Clair.

The House of Commons May 8 again barred Benn from the House floor and, by a 259-162 vote, rejected a Laborite amendment to permit him to take his seat. By a 250-177 vote, it rejected a new Laborite motion that Benn be permitted to enter the House of Commons to argue his case. [See Vol. XX, p. 460B2]

Israel

UN Arms Ban Defied. Israel Apr. 20 displayed tanks and other weapons in an Independence Day parade in the Israeli sector of Jerusalem in defiance of UN opposition to heavy military equipment in the city.

The UN Security Council Apr. 11, by an 8-0 vote (3 abstentions), had approved a Ceylonese and UAR reso-

lution calling on Israel to refrain from using such weapons in the parade. The council also had endorsed a Jordanian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission report that charged Israel with violating the 1949 armistice agreement by conducting a parade rehearsal with the weapons Mar. 17. The agreement called for demilitarization of both sectors of Jerusalem, except for light weapons. (The council had acted after receiving a Jordanian complaint that the presence of Israeli weapons in the Israeli procession would be a threat to peace. Israel retorted that the weapons would contain no ammunition. The Israelis also said they had not protested when Jordan used jet planes in parades in the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem.)

The commission's Israeli delegation had walked out of a commission session in Jerusalem Apr. 19 after the UN truce body's Jordanian representatives and chairman, Owen H. Burn of New Zealand, voted to condemn Israel for massing tanks and other heavy armament in Jerusalem. [See Vol. XX, p. 54C2]

West Germany

Oberlaender Case Dropped. The prosecutor in the Bonn District Attorney's office announced Apr. 14 that the prosecution had abandoned pretrial proceedings against Theodor Oberlaender, West Germany's ex-Refugee Minister, who had been accused of World War II crimes. The prosecutor said that more than 150 witnesses, including Soviet citizens, had refuted charges linking Oberlaender with the killing of Russian war prisoners and civilians while commanding a German army unit in Poland. [See Vol. XX, p. 395F1]

— LATIN AMERICA —

Bolivia

U.S. Aid. Pres. Kennedy announced May 14 that Bolivian Pres. Victor Paz Estenssoro had accepted May 12 his offer of a $9,350,000 U.S. loan as "the beginning . . . of a long-range plan for the steady growth of the Bolivian economy." (The funds were in addition to $3½ million the U.S. had agreed to lend Bolivia Mar. 24 for tin-mine machinery.)

$6 million of the new loan was to come from the International Cooperation Administration for repair and replacement of the government-owned oil corporation's equipment.

Mr. Kennedy said Bolivia had been pledged "$50 million in free world assistance" through U.S., West German and international organizations' emergency loans and other commitments. [See p. 29C1]

Cuba

Morse Denies MiGs Used. Chrmn. Wayne L. Morse (D., Ore.) of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee investigating the Apr. 17 rebel attack, said in a TV broadcast in Washington May 14 that no witness had given his subcommittee "a bit of evidence" to support charges that the Cubans had used Soviet MiGs to repel the invaders or even "that there was a single Russian MiG in Cuba." Morse said: "The planes that were used against the planes of the Cuban exiles were American planes that Castro got possession of as a result of our [the U.S.'] first making them available to Batista."

Adolf A. Berle Jr., head of a State Department task force on Latin America, testified at a closed subcommittee hearing May 15. Morse afterwards quoted Berle as saying that the rebel invasion attempt had "isolated the hard-core Communists" in Latin America and exposed them. He said Berle had asserted that the rebel landing and its aftermath had made Latin Americans aware how close Castro had tied his fortunes to the Communist cause. [See p. 159D1]

Fair Play Group Probed. Richard Gibson, acting secretary of the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee (headquarters in N.Y.), testified before the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in Washington May 16 that his group had kept no membership records and had only limited financial records. He produced a list of chapters in 23 cities and at 37 colleges. The information had been requested by the subcommittee May 6 in its investigation to determine whether the Cuban government had financed the committee's operations.

At a subcommittee hearing Apr. 25 Gibson invoked the First and 5th Amendments in refusing to tell whether he had received money from the Castro régime. He also had refused to discuss the financing of an advertisement placed by the committee in the N.Y. Times Apr. 2.

Subcommittee counsel J. G. Sourwine produced a $4,536 check, signed by Gibson, that had been used in payment for the ad. Gibson denied any link between his committee and the U.S. Communist Party.

(Gibson, an ex-CBS news writer, occasionally wrote for the Cuban newspaper Revolucion and served as its correspondent at the UN.)

Subcommittee Chrmn. Thomas F. Dodd (D., Conn.) disclosed Apr. 25 that at an earlier hearing one of the founders of the Fair Play group, Dr. Charles A. Santos Buch, had testified that "the Cuban Government" had paid $3,600 of the $4,700 cost of a committee advertisement that had appeared in the Times Apr. 6, 1960.

Quadros Vs. Intervention. Brazilian Pres. Jânio da Silva Quadros, in a May 10 policy statement on Cuba, expressed opposition "to any foreign intervention, direct or indirect, . . ." in Cuba. Quadros said a Cuban government that resulted from "a clearly manifest interference by a foreign power" would never be recognized by Brazil. He pledged that Brazil would "join in measures to preserve the integrity of the continent short of intervention in any country of the [Western] hemisphere." [See p. 168C3]

Rebels Sentenced. A Matanzas Province tribunal May 15 sentenced 11 Cubans to 30 years' forced labor on charges of having attempted to overthrow the Castro régime by force. 24 other persons, accused of the same charges, were sentenced to 10 years in prison, and a 25th received a 15-year sentence. [See p. 169D1]

Honduras

World Bank Loan. Honduras received a $9 million highway loan May 12 from the International Development Association, an independent affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction & Development. The loan was the IDA's first. It was interest free but provided for an annual ¾ of 1% service charge on amounts withdrawn and outstanding. The loan was for a 50-year period with repayments to start in 10 years. Honduras was to use the association's funds for a $13½ million highway project that included a 62-mile extension of the main road system with feeder roads into western Honduras. The remaining funds for the program were to come from the Inter-American Development Bank and Honduras itself.

Economic Cooperation

Trade Pact in Effect. An agreement to create a 6-nation free trade zone, signed in Montevideo, Uruguay Feb. 18, 1960, went into effect May 2 as delegates from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay deposited instruments of ratification in Montevideo. Paraguay, which also had ratified the treaty, withdrew its approval May 2. [See Vol. XX, p. 305F2]

UN Economic Meeting. Delegates of 21 American nations attended the 9th assembly of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America in Santiago, Chile May 4-15. The delegates favored strengthening Latin America's economy through strong internal development programs, economic integration by means of free trade areas and large foreign aid. They adopted a resolution calling on the UN Special Fund for Economic Development to finance the creation of an Economic Development Institute. The institute's purpose: to train specialists to aid member nations in developing their economic programs. [See p. 67F2]

— BROADCASTING —

Minow Scores Programming. FCC Chrmn. Newton N. Minow told more than 2,000 delegates to the National Association of Broadcasters convention in Washington May 9, that TV programming was "a vast wasteland" and that he did not intend "to idly observe this squandering of the public's airwaves."

Minow indicted TV as "a procession of game shows, violence, audience participation shows, formula comedies about totally unbelievable families, blood and thunder, mayhem, violence, sadism, murder, Western badmen, Western goodmen, private eyes, gangsters, more violence, and cartoons. And, endlessly, commercials—many screaming, cajoling and offending. And most of all, boredom."

Minow said he was not convinced that broadcasters had tried hard enough to solve their problems, that programming was aimed accurately at

the public taste or that "the people's taste is as low as some of you assume." He said broadcasters were shirking their responsibilities. He told them they were "not only in show business" but were "free to communicate ideas. . . . It is not enough to cater to the nation's whims—you must also serve the nation's needs. . . . I intend to see that your debt is paid with service." He said the FCC would work for a nation-wide educational TV system.

Minow warned that license renewals would not be granted automatically and that the FCC intended to hold well-advertised public hearings "right in the community you have promised to serve." He revealed his deep concern with the networks' power and the lack of local programming except for old movies. He said stations taking network service should be required to report their reasons for not carrying network public-service programming. [See p. 7B3]

(Minow said in House Appropriation subcommittee testimony made public May 16 that he thought TV and radio stations and "hams"—amateurs—should be required to pay fees to the government for their licenses. FCC member Robert T. Bartley told the subcommittee at the same hearing that the FCC was "more or less cool" to such fees lest they result in "the claim of property rights in an area which has been reserved to the people as a whole.")

NAB Pres. LeRoy Collins, in a convention speech May 8, had chided the industry for allowing "an outsider—the rating services—to become master in its own house." Programming and pricing policies were "too dependent" on ratings, he said. He told stations to "take sides" and editorialize and reiterated his call for expanded "blue-ribbon programming" of fine drama, music, public information and education. He proposed that the NAB establish a research center to conduct its own surveys of audience reaction and especially reaction to editorializing, the broadcasting of judicial proceedings or other new techniques of public service. Collins opposed the use of broadcast channels for pay-TV. [See Vol. XX, p. 426E1]

'Emmy' Awards. "Emmy" awards for outstanding achievement during the 1960-61 TV season were presented by the National Academy of Television Arts & Sciences in New York and Hollywood May 16.

Winners: **Program and drama**—"Macbeth" ("Hallmark Hall of Fame" series, NBC). **Humorous program**—"The Jack Benny Show" (CBS series). **Variety program and performance**—Fred Astaire, "Astaire Time" (NBC). **Actor**—Maurice Evans, "Macbeth." **Actress**—Judith Anderson, "Macbeth." **Actor** (series)—Raymond Burr, "Perry Mason" series (CBS). **Actress** (series)—Barbara Stanwyck, "The Barbara Stanwyck Show" (NBC). **Supporting performer** (single show)—Roddy McDowall, "Not Without Honor" ("Equitable's American Heritage" series, NBC). **Supporting performer** (series)—Don Knotts ("Andy Griffith Show," CBS). **Writing** (drama)—Rod Serling, "Twilight Zone" series (CBS). **Writing** (comedy)—Sherwood and Al Schwartz, Dave O'Brien, Martin Ragaway and Red Skelton, "Red Skelton Show" (CBS). **Writing** (documentary)—Victor Wolfson, "Winston Churchill: The Valiant Years" (ABC). **News**—Chet Huntley and David Brinkley, "Huntley-Brinkley Report" (NBC). **Public affairs and education**—"Twentieth Century" (CBS series). **Children's programming**—"Young People's Concert: Aaron Copland's Birthday Party" (CBS). **TV music**—Leonard Bernstein, "Leonard Bernstein and the N.Y. Philharmonic" (CBS). **Direction** (drama)—George Schaefer, "Macbeth." **Direction** (comedy)—Sheldon Leonard, "The Danny Thomas Show" (CBS). **Art direction and scenic design**—John J. Lloyd, "Checkmate" (CBS). **TV cinematography** (films)—George Clemens, "The Twilight Zone." **Electronic camera work**—Charles Schmidt, Red-Eo Tape Mobile Unit, "Sounds of America" ("Bell Telephone Hour," NBC). **TV film editing**—Aaron Bibley, Milton Shipman and Harry Coswick, "Naked City" (ABC). **Special trustee awards**—Pres. John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon, for debates during Presidential campaign; J. C. Hall of Hallmark Cards, Inc., for "Hallmark Hall of Fame" dramatic series; National Educational Television & Radio Center and its affiliated TV stations. [See Vol. XX, p. 215D-F2]

ECONOMY

American Exchange Probe. The SEC announced May 15 that it had decided to investigate the "rules, policies, practices and procedures" of the American Stock Exchange, 2d largest exchange in the U.S., and the roles of the exchange's members in the distribution of registered securities on and off the exchange. This was to be the first such action against a U.S. stock exchange since 1938 when Richard Whitney was ousted as N.Y. Stock Exchange president and imprisoned for embezzlement. It was prompted by the May 4 expulsion of American Exchange members Jerry Re and his son Gerard for stock manipulation. [See p. 170A-D1]

OBITUARIES

Frank James (Gary) Cooper, 60, film star (since 1924) noted for portrayal of strong American heroes, winner of 2 "best actor" Academy Awards (for roles in "Sergeant York" in 1941 and "High Noon" in 1953) and an Academy honorary citation in 1961 for contributions to film industry; May 13 in Hollywood of cancer. [See p. 144B3; Vol. XIX, 140E3, 396G3]

Ralf Toerngren, 62, Finnish foreign minister since 1960 (and in 1953 and 1956-57), Swedish People's Party leader who was premier of Finland for 5 months in 1954, social affairs minister (1944, 1950 and 1952), finance minister (1944, 1946-49, 1951); May 15 in Turku of heart attack. [See Vol. XIV, p. 179B-C1; XIII, 303C1, 398F1]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended May 13

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$17,390	*$17,390	*$19,359
Currency circulation	*$31,968	*$31,843	*$31,723
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	[a]*$31,913	*$31,735	*$31,217
Agricultural loans	[a]*$1,180	*$1,156	*$932
N.Y. bank clearings	$15,478,307,566	$18,618,835,123	$13,196,464,152
England note circulation	*£2,282.347	*£2,275.206	*£2,180.384
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	26,026,386	23,065,800	15,420,970
Stock avgs. (100 shares)**	250.24	251.25	222.27
Bond sales (par value)	$34,664,000	$33,091,000	$26,147,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	86.76	86.52	84.38
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	147,892	153,196	171,080
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]7,138,610	7,249,010	6,771,210
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,410,000	7,470,000	8,367,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]14,206	*14,254	*13,495
Carloadings (cars)	[b]543,544	544,356	641,800
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.34¼	$2.35⅞	$2.39⅜
Corn (bu.)	$1.44⅛	$1.43½	$1.50¼
Cotton (lb.)	$.3405	$.3395	$.3415
Steel scrap avg. (ton)[e]	$36.50	$36.50	$33.17
Wholesale food index†	[d]$5.92	$5.97	$5.93
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]119.1	119.3	119.9
BUSINESS:			
Dept. stores sales	[b]140	146	156
Failures (May 4)‡	399	369	327
Foreign Trade (Census Bur.)—	**Mar.**	**Feb.**	**Mar. 1960**
Exports	*$1,934.2	*$1,671.5	*$1,748.8
Imports	*$1,230.5	*$1,045.9	*$1,377.8

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Federal Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 107 cities, May 3 [b]May 6 [c]Apr. 29 [d]May 9 [e]Iron Age

Guterma Pleads Guilty. Convicted stock manipulator Alexander L. Guterma pleaded guilty in New York May 15 to 8 additional counts (in 4 separate indictments) of stock conspiracy and fraud. The charges involved Guterma's sale in 1955-56 of more than $10 million worth of unregistered stock of the United Dye & Chemical Corp., Consolidated American Industries and Shawno Development Corp. [See p. 144F-G2]

Mergers & Acquistions. The CAB May 5 approved a National Airlines plan to offer 400,000 shares of Pan American World Airways capital stock for public sale. It simultaneously ordered Pan American to file within 30 days a plan to divest itself of 400,000 shares of National. The CAB had disapproved the airlines' Sept. 9, 1958 stock exchange plan as giving Pan American control over National.

United Air Lines Pres. W. A. Patterson informed the CAB Apr. 21 that UAL accepted the CAB's terms for UAL's merger with Capital Air Lines. [See p. 40A-B1]

A merger of the Philadelphia National Bank and Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank, 2d and 3d largest banks in Philadelphia, was approved May 9 by shareholders of the banks. The banks said that the resulting organization would not be larger than their largest competitor and would not lessen competition as charged by U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

A plan to merge Ingersoll-Rand Co. and the Aldrich Pump Co. (Allentown, Pa.) was approved by directors of both companies, Ingersoll-Rand announced Apr. 25. Ingersoll-Rand would operate the pump manufacturer as a subsidiary.

The National Biscuit Co. (Nabisco), with 1960 net income of $27,949,000, and Cream of Wheat Corp., with net income of $1,365,809, announced Apr. 11 that they planned to consolidate through an exchange of stock.

Borden Co. Apr. 10 acquired Wyler & Co., Chicago dehydrated foods manufacturer, to be operated as a division.

RKO General, Inc., a General Tire & Rubber Co. division, Apr. 18 announced its agreement to buy control of Video Independent Theatres, Inc. (Oklahoma City, Okla.) owner or operator of 128 theatres in Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas (subject to FCC approval).

Paramount Pictures Corp. Apr. 6 announced acquisition of 50% interest in Talent Associates, Ltd., independent TV production company headed by David Susskind.